

The Cherokee Case.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by
Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL,
January Term, 1832.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Geo.

This cause, in every point of view in which it can be placed, is of the deepest interest.

The defendant is a State, a member of the Union, which has exercised the powers of government over a People who deny its jurisdiction, and are under the protection of the United States.

The plaintiff is a citizen of the State of Vermont, condemned to hard labor for four years in the penitentiary of Georgia, under color of an act which he alleges to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the U. States.

The legislative power of a State, the controlling power of the constitution and laws of the United States, the rights, if they have any, the political existence of a once numerous and powerful People, the personal liberty of a citizen, are all involved in the subject now to be considered.

It behooves this Court, in every case, more especially in this, to examine into its jurisdiction with scrutinizing eyes, before it proceeds to the exercise of a power which is controverted.

The first step in the performance of this duty is the inquiry whether the record is properly before the Court.

It is certified by the Clerk of the Court which pronounced the judgment of condemnation under which the plaintiff in error is imprisoned, and is also authenticated by the seal of the Court. It is returned with, and annexed to a writ of error issued in regular form, the citation being signed by one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and served on the Governor and Attorney General of the State more than thirty days before the commencement of the term to which the writ of error was returnable.

The Judicial act,* so far as it prescribes the mode of proceeding, appears to have been literally pursued.

In February, 1797, a rule† was made on this subject. In the following words: "It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk of the Court to which any writ of error shall be directed, may make return of the same by transmitting a true copy of the record, and of all proceedings in the same, under his hand and the seal of the Court."

This has been done. But the signature of the Judge has not been added to that of the Clerk. The law does not require it. The rule does not require it.

In the case of *Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee*, an exception was taken to the return of the refusal of the State Court to enter a prior judgment of reversal by this Court, because it was not made by the Judge of the State Court to which the writ was directed; but the exception was overruled, and the return was held sufficient. In *Buel vs. Van Ness*,§ also a writ of error to a State Court, the record was authenticated in the same manner. No exception was taken to it. These were civil cases. But it has been truly said at the bar, that, in regard to this process, the law makes no distinction between a criminal and civil case. The same return is required in both. If the sanction of the Court could be necessary for the establishment of this position, it has been silently given.

McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland,|| was a *qui tam* action, brought to recover a penalty, and the record was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the signature of the Clerk, without that of a Judge. *Brown et al. vs. the State of Maryland*, was an indictment for a fine and forfeiture. The record in this case, too, was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the certificate of the Clerk. The practice is both ways.

The record, then, according to the Judiciary act, and the rule and practice of the Court, is regularly before us.

The more important inquiry is, does it exhibit a case cognizable by this tribunal?

The indictment charges the plaintiff in error and others, being white persons, with the offence of "residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation without a license," and "without having taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia."

The defendant in the State Court appeared in proper person, and filed the following plea:

"And the said Samuel A. Worcester, in his own proper person, comes and says, that this court ought not to take further cognizance of the action and prosecution aforesaid, because he says, that, on the 15th day of July, in the year 1831, he was, and still is, a resident in the Cherokee nation; and that the said supposed crime or crimes, and each of them, were committed, if committed at all, at the town of New Echota, in the said Cherokee nation, out of

the jurisdiction of this court, and not in the county of Gwinnett, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court: And this defendant saith, that he is a citizen of the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, and that he entered the aforesaid Cherokee nation, in the capacity of a duly authorized missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under the authority of the President of the United States, and has not since been required by him to leave it: that he was, at the time of his arrest, engaged in preaching the Gospel to the Cherokee Indians, and in translating the sacred Scriptures into their language, with the permission and approval of the said Cherokee nation, and in accordance with the humane policy of the Government of the United States for the civilization and improvement of the Indians; and that his residence there, for this purpose, is the residence charged in the aforesaid indictment: and this defendant further saith, that this prosecution the State of Georgia ought not to have or maintain, because, he saith, that several treaties have, from time to time, been entered into between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, to wit: at Hopewell, on the 28th day of November, 1785; at Holston, on the 2d day of July, 1791; at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of June, 1794; at Tellico, on the 2d day of October, 1798; at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1804; at Tellico, on the 25th day of October, 1805; at Tellico, on the 27th day of October, 1805; at Washington city, on the 7th day of January, 1805; at Washington city, on the 22d day of March, 1816; at the Chickasaw Council House, on the 14th day of September, 1816; at the Cherokee Agency, on the 8th day of July, 1817; and at Washington city, on the 22d day of February, 1819: all which treaties have been duly ratified by the Senate of the United States of America; and, by which treaties, the United States of America, acknowledge the said Cherokee Nation to be a Sovereign Nation, authorized to govern themselves, and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference by the several States composing the U. States of America, in reference to acts done within their own territory; and, by which treaties the whole of the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Nation, on the east of the Mississippi, has been solemnly guaranteed to them; all of which treaties are existing treaties at this day, and in full force. By these treaties, and particularly by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston, the aforesaid territory is acknowledged to lie without the jurisdiction of the several States composing the Union of the U. States; and it is thereby specially stipulated, that the citizens of the United States shall not enter the aforesaid territory, even on a visit, without a passport from the Governor of a State, or from some one duly authorized thereto, by the President of the U. States; all of which will more fully and at large appear, by reference to the aforesaid treaties. And this defendant saith, that the several acts charged in the bill of indictment, were done, or omitted to be done, if at all, within the said territory so recognized as belonging to the said nation, and so, as aforesaid, held by them, under the guaranty of the U. States: that, for those acts, the defendant is not amenable to the laws of Georgia, nor to the jurisdiction of the courts of the said State; and that the laws of the State of Georgia, which profess to add the said territory to the several adjacent counties of the said State, and to extend the laws of Georgia over the said territory, and persons inhabiting the same; and, in particular, the act on which this indictment vs. this defendant is grounded, to wit: "An act entitled an act to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power, by all persons, under pretext of authority from the Cherokee Indians, and their laws, &c. to prevent white persons from residing within that part of the chartered limits of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and to provide a guard for the protection of the gold mines, and to enforce the laws of the State within the aforesaid territory," are repugnant to the aforesaid treaties, which, according to the Constitution of the United States, compose a part of the supreme law of the land; and that these laws of Georgia are, therefore, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect; that the said laws of Georgia are also unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the various contracts formed by and between the aforesaid Cherokee Nation and the said U. States of America, as above recited; also, that the said laws of Georgia are unconstitutional and void, because they interfere with, and attempt to regulate and control the intercourse with the said Cherokee Nation, which, by the said Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States; and because the said laws are repugnant to the statute of the United States, passed on the — day of March, 1802,

entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers:" and that, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction to cause this defendant to make further or other answer to the said bill of indictment, or further to try and punish this defendant for the said supposed offence or offences alleged in the bill of indictment, or any of them:— And, therefore, this defendant prays judgment whether he shall be held bound to answer further to said indictment."

This plea was overruled by the Court. And the prisoner, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The jury found a verdict against him, and the Court sentenced him to hard labor in the penitentiary, for the term of four years.

By overruling this plea, the Court decided that the matter it contained was not a bar to the action. The plea, therefore, must be examined for the purpose of determining whether it makes a case which brings the party within the provisions of the 26th section of the "Act to establish judicial courts of the U. States."

The plea avers that the residence, charged in the indictment, was under the authority of the President of the U. States, and with the permission and approval of the Cherokee nation. That the treaties subsisting between the U. States and the Cherokees, acknowledge their right as a sovereign nation to govern themselves and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference by the several States composing the United States of America. That the act under which the prosecution was instituted is repugnant to the said treaties, and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void. That the said act is, also, unconstitutional; because it interferes with, and attempts to regulate and control, the intercourse with the Cherokee Nation, which belongs, exclusively, to Congress; and, because, also, it is repugnant to the statute of the United States, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

Let the averments of this plea be compared with the 25th section of the Judicial Act.

That section enumerates the cases in which the final judgment or decree of a State Court may be revised in the Supreme Court of the United States.— These are, "where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the U. States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission."

The indictment and plea, in this case, draw in question, we think, the validity of the treaties made by the United States with the Cherokee Indians. If not so, their construction is certainly drawn in question; and the decision has been, if not against their validity—"against the right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up and claimed under them." They also draw into question the validity of a statute of the State of Georgia, "on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of its validity."

It is, then, we think, too clear for controversy, that the act of Congress, by which this Court is constituted, has given it the power, and, of course, imposed on it the duty, of exercising jurisdiction in this case. This duty, however unpleasant, cannot be avoided. Those who fill the judicial department have no discretion in selecting the subjects to be brought before them. We must examine the defence set up in this plea. We must inquire and decide whether the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error has been prosecuted and condemned, be consistent with, or repugnant to, the Constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States.

It has been said at the bar, that the acts of the Legislature of Georgia seize on the whole Cherokee country, parcel it out among the neighboring counties of the State, extend her code over the whole country, abolish its institutions and its laws, and annihilate its political existence.

If this be the general effect of the system, let us inquire into the effect of the particular statute and section on which the indictment is founded.

It enacts, that "all white persons residing within the limits of the Chero-

kee nation on the first day of March next, or at any time thereafter, without a license or permit from his Excellency the Governor, or from such agent as his Excellency the Governor shall authorize to grant such permit or license, and who shall have taken the oath hereinafter required, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement to the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not less than four years."

The 11th section authorizes the Governor, "should he deem it necessary for the protection of the mines, or the enforcement of the laws in force within the Cherokee Nation, to raise and organize a guard," &c.

The 13th section enacts, "that the said guard, or any member of them, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to arrest any person legally charged with or detected in a violation of the laws of this State, and to convey, as soon as practicable, the person so arrested, before a justice of the peace, judge of the superior, or justice of inferior court of this State, to be dealt with according to law."

The extra territorial power of every Legislature being limited in its action, to its own citizens or subjects, the very passage of this act is an assertion of jurisdiction over the Cherokee Nation, and of the rights and powers consequent on jurisdiction.

The first step, then, in the inquiry which the constitution and laws impose on this Court, is an examination of the rightfulness of this claim.

America, separated from Europe by a wide ocean, was inhabited by a distinct People, divided into separate nations, independent of each other and of the rest of the world, having institutions of their own, and governing themselves by their own laws. It is difficult to comprehend the proposition, that the inhabitants of either quarter of the globe could have rightful original claims of dominion over the inhabitants of the other, or over the lands they occupied; or that the discovery of either by the other should give the discoverer rights in the country discovered, which annul the pre-existing rights of its ancient possessors.

After lying concealed for a series of ages, the enterprise of Europe, guided by nautical science, conducted some of her adventurous sons into this Western world. They found it in possession of a people who had made small progress in agriculture or manufactures, and whose general employment was war, hunting, and fishing.

Did these adventurers, by sailing along the coast, and occasionally landing on it, acquire for the several Governments to whom they belonged, or by whom they were commissioned, a rightful property in the soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; or rightful dominion over the numerous people who occupied it? Or has nature, or the great Creator of all things, conferred their rights over hunters and fishermen, or agriculturists and manufacturers?

But power, war, conquest, give rights which, after possession, are conceded by the world, and which can never be controverted by those on whom they descend. We proceed, then, to the actual state of things, having glanced at their origin; because holding it in our recollection might shed some light on existing pretensions.

The great maritime powers of Europe discovered and visited different parts of this continent at nearly the same time. The object was too immense for any one of them to grasp the whole; and the claimants were too powerful to submit to the exclusive or unreasonable pretensions of any single potentate. To avoid bloody conflicts, which might terminate disastrously to all, it was necessary for the nations of Europe to establish some principle which all would acknowledge, and which should decide their respective rights as between themselves. This principle, suggested by the actual state of things, was "that discovery gave title to the Government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European Governments, which title might be consummated by possession."

This principle, acknowledged by all Europeans, because it was the interest of all to acknowledge it, gave to the nation making the discovery, as its inevitable consequence, the sole right of acquiring the soil, and making settlements on it. It was an exclusive principle, which shut out the right of competition among those who had agreed to it; not one which could annul the previous rights of those who had not agreed to it. It regulated the right given by discovery among the European discoverers; but could not affect the rights of those already in possession, either as a original occupants, or as occupants by virtue of a discovery made before the memory of man. It gave the exclusive right to purchase, but did not found that right on a denial of the right of the possessor to sell.

The relation between the Europeans and the natives was determined in each case by the particular Government which asserted and could maintain this pre-emption privilege in the particular place. The United States succeeded to all the claims of Great Britain, both territorial and political; but no attempt, so far as is known, has been made to enlarge them. So far as they existed merely in theory, or were in their nature only exclusive of the claims of other European nations, they still retain their original character, and remain dormant. So far as they have been practically exerted, they exist in fact, are understood by both parties, are asserted by one, and admitted by the other.

Soon after Great Britain determined on planting colonies in America, the king granted charters to companies of his subjects, who associated for the purpose of carrying the views of the crown into effect, and of enriching themselves. The first of these charters was made before possession was taken of any part of the country.— They purport generally to convey the soil, from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This soil was occupied by numerous and warlike nations, equally willing and able to defend their possessions. The extravagant and absurd idea, that the feeble settlements made on the sea coast, or the companies under whom they were made, acquired legitimate power by them to govern the people, or occupy the lands from sea to sea, did not enter the mind of any man. They were well understood to convey the title which, according to the common law of European sovereigns respecting America, they might rightfully convey, and no more. This was the exclusive right of purchasing such lands as the natives were willing to sell. The crown could not be understood to grant what the crown did not affect to claim, nor was it so understood.

The power of making war is conferred by these charters on the colonies, but defensive war alone seems to have been contemplated. In the first charter to the first and second colonies, they are empowered, "for their several defences to encounter, expulse, repel, and resist, all persons who shall, without license," attempt to inhabit "within the said precincts and limits of the said several colonies, or shall enterprise, or attempt at any time hereafter, the least detriment or annoyance of the said several colonies or plantations."

The charter to Connecticut concludes a general power to make defensive war with these terms: "and upon just causes to invade and destroy the natives, or other enemies of the said colony."

The same power, in the same words, is conferred on the Government of Rhode Island.

This power to repel invasion, and, upon just cause, to invade and destroy the natives, authorizes offensive as well as defensive war, but only "on just cause." The very terms imply the existence of a country to be invaded, and of an enemy who has given just cause of war.

The charter of William Penn contains the following recital: "and because, in so remote a country, near so many barbarous nations, the incursions, as well of the savages themselves as of other enemies, pirates, and robbers, may probably be feared, therefore we have given," &c. The instrument then confers the power of war.

These barbarous nations whose incursions were feared, and to repel whose excursions the power to make war was given, were surely not considered as the subjects of Penn, or occupying his lands during his pleasure.

The same clause is introduced into the charter to Lord Baltimore.

The charter to Georgia professes to be granted for the charitable purpose of enabling poor subjects to gain a comfortable subsistence by cultivating lands in the American provinces, "at present waste and desolate." It recites, "and whereas our provinces in North America have been frequently ravaged by Indian enemies, more especially that of South Carolina, which, in the late war, by the neighboring savages, was laid waste by fire and sword, and great numbers of the English inhabitants miserably massacred; and our loving subjects who now inhabit there, by reason of the smallness of their numbers, will, in case of any new war, be exposed to the like calamities, inasmuch as their whole Southern frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said savages."

These motives for planting the new colony are incompatible with the lofty ideas of granting the soil, and all its inhabitants, from sea to sea. They demonstrate the truth, that these grants asserted a title against Europeans only, and were considered as blank paper, so far as the rights of the natives were concerned. The power of war is given only for defence, not for conquest.

The charters contain passages, showing one of their objects to be the civilization of the Indians, and their conver-

*Judicial act, sec. 25, v. 2, p. 61, 65.
†6 Wh. Rules. †1st Wh. 304, 361.
§5th Wh. 312. §4th Wh. 316.

ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Remarks of Mr. BURGESS, of Rhode Island, on Monday, the 13th February, on the proposition to remove to the Capitol the remains of Washington.

MR. SPEAKER: Permit me to join my voice to that of the many, who have already mingled in this discussion—There is a kind of immortality associated with what may be deemed the perishable part of this mighty theme; and he who speaks of the venerated remains of Washington must catch something of inspiration; and feel himself elevated to the loftiest purposes of our nature. Twice has this question come before this House; twice without a dissenting voice. Once, soon after the death of the illustrious Father of his country covered the nation with mourning; and once, when, a few years ago, enquiry was made here, concerning the most appropriate method of carrying into effect the arrangement originally made between the bereaved family, and the national Government. If that arrangement of piety and patriotism cannot, now, be consummated with equal unanimity; nothing surely need fall in the way of performing it, under the exercise of our purest and best feelings.

In this controversy of patriotism, among great States, concerning their respective interests in this question, it may be thought, concerning one, geographically so inconsiderable as Rhode Island, that silence might more become her Representatives in this House, than any, the most perfect form of speech. Sir, in any arduous passage of arms, in any intricate question of council, Washington himself in his time did not so decide. Nor will one man in this Hall very severely censure my wish to be heard on this occasion; if he call to mind, that he, who, in the darkest hour of revolutionary conflict, stood, in the estimation of the nation, and of that illustrious man, next to himself, was a native of that State. There was, there was a time, sir, when this man was the property of his whole country. If I look back towards the beginning of life, memory is in a moment filled with bright, and joyous recollections, of that time, when, even in the distant, and humble neighborhood of my birth, the lessons of youth, and of childhood, when the very songs of the cradle, were the deeds, the glory, the praises of Washington.

Think you, sir, that these teachings have ceased in the land; that these feelings are dead in our country? What then do we hear from the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie?) Cannot we, who regard the buried remains of the great Father of our country, so as the earthly remains of no other mortal man, are, or can be regarded; cannot we, awed, and subdued as we are, with gratitude, with more than filial piety, cannot we approach the hallowed repository, and roll back the stone from the door of the sepulchre, without the guilt of sacrilege? Cannot his country remove the remains of this great Founder of it; and carry them in solemn procession, accompanied by all the rites of religion, and all the sanctity of its ministers: and, finally, deposit them, in the national cemetery, provided for that purpose, under the foundation of this building; which thenceforth shall be, not only the temple of freedom, legislation and justice, but also the august mausoleum of Washington? Who, sir, who of the civilized world will, while these reverent movements are performing, who will point his finger at these solemnities; and call them a mere pageant?

It is the feeling, sir, the purpose of the persons, and not the place, or the subject, which renders their deed pious, or profane. Can we never again, without sacrilege, look into the dark house of those, so dear to us, until they, bursting the ceremonies of the tomb, are clothed with immortality! How often does the piety of children, how often the anxious affection of parents, induce them to remove the remains of endeared relatives, to places of more appropriate sepulture? How often do nations remove to their own countries, from distant foreign lands, the bones of their illustrious dead? Was it sacrilege in the Hebrews, when migrating from Egypt, to take from the consecrated catacomb, or pyramid, where for centuries they had been deposited, the bones of the illustrious founder of one of their families, and the preserver of them all; and bearing them from the populous valley of the Nile, the learned and luxurious realm of the Pharaohs, the scene of all his glory, that they might carry them to a land of rocks & mountains; and render his burial-place one of the eternal monuments of their country! So it has continued; and at this day it is, by the dwellers on the hill or the plain, pointed out to the traveller, as the tomb of Joseph the Patriarch.

Sir, what man is there, who does not shudder with horror, when he is told, that, not many years ago, a felonious gardener of the late proprietor of Mount Vernon, conceived the sacrilegious project of plundering the family cemetery of those sacred remains, and of transporting to Europe the bones of Washington, and there offer them, for sale, as relics, to the disciples, or the fanatics of freedom in the Old World. Procuring a false, or purloining the true key, he entered the tomb; but, in the darkness of the night, and under the excitement of a horror, natural to the deed, he bore away those of another, by mis-

take, and left the hallowed bones of him whose country would now with filial piety place these sacred remains, perfectly secured, in a great national mausoleum, under the eye, and in the safe keeping of all future generations.

We are told, that the last will and testament of Washington points out the place, and directs the manner of his interment; and if we remove his bones from their present repository, we shall violate that will, and set at defiance principles held sacred by all civilized nations. Did indeed, then, this great man by his will prohibit this nation from doing honor to his remains, by placing them in a mausoleum, more suitable to his illustrious life, and to the gratitude of the American People?—He, like all Christian men, directed by his last will, that his body should have Christian burial; and prescribed the manner, and named the place, selected for that purpose. How shall we expound that will? It has been expounded for us; and that too, by one who was the partner of his perils and triumphs, his labors and councils. One, who shared with him all which life could give—and stood by him in the hour of dissolution. Think you, that she would have violated his will; and that, too, in the beginning of her bereavement; in the first dark hours of her earthly desolation? "Taught by his great example," she gave up those endeared remains, at the call of her country. For to her, as in life to him, the nation was their family; the whole People were their children. What man in the nation can believe, that this distinguished woman, alike beloved and honored by a whole people, would have given her consent to the removal, requested by the whole Congress in 1799, if she had believed, what the gentleman from S. Carolina now tells us, that such removal would have violated his last will, & been a sacrilege committed against the sanctuary of the tomb?

Sir, how often has the attention of the nation been called to this great consummation, so devoutly wished by all the people? How often has the arrangement of 1799 come to the public ear, from that estimable man, the grandson of that illustrious matron! How often have we heard from him, not in the words of rebuke, which were merited; no, nor of complaint, which he might justly utter; but in language of deep and heartfelt regret, that the bones of Washington were mouldering into dust, at a distance from that Mausoleum, which the gratitude of his country had, already, prepared for them! It cannot, then, sir, it cannot be said, that the consent of the family will be wanted, for us to do, what seems to have been so long, and so earnestly desired by them.

I cannot, sir, join in the pious incantation of some gentlemen, who would, in imagination, call up the mighty dead, and put them to inquisition, concerning these obsequies. Who, if he might, would bring back from the blessedness of heaven, to the cares of earth, one purified spirit; or, for a moment, interrupt the felicity of those realms of reality, by any thing of all that which agitates human feelings, in this region of dust and shadows? Permit me to learn from his life, what his country may, with propriety, do with his remains after his death. When that immortal soul, now as we trust in beatitude, inhabited and animated his mortal part, where was the place, what was the service, to which the voice of his country called him, and he was not there? In the toils of war, in the councils of peace, he was, soul and body, devoted to that people, whom he labored through life, to unite and build up into one great nation. Should that body, think you, sir, at this time be less at the service of his country, than when, alive with the imperishable soul, it was Washington, and walked the world for human welfare? If his whole life does tell us, that he placed himself at the call of his country, then truly where should all that remains of him, be finally found, but there, where the same voice would place them?

We would not, in the language of the gentleman from South Carolina, raise over him "a pyramid, a monument, like the eternal mountains." No, sir, the folly of ancient ambition has perished from the earth, while these monuments of it still stand unshaken upon its surface. This House, we trust, will endure as long as this Nation endures—Let this be the Mausoleum of Washington. We would place his remains in the cemetery, built for that purpose, under the centre of that dome which covers the Rotunda. Directly over this on that floor, according to the resolution, two years ago, submitted to this House, we would erect a pedestrial statue of that man, sufficiently colossal, & placed on a pedestal, so high and massy, as might be required to fill, and satisfy the eye, in the centre of that broad and lofty room, which, probably, has no equal in the architecture of the world.

The ever-during marble will give to coming generations the form and the features of Washington; and the traveller of future ages shall learn where he may find his tomb. This House, this Mausoleum of one, who, prospered by Divine assistance, performed more for his country, for the human race, than any other mere mortal, shall be a place of pilgrimage for all nations. Hither will come the brave, the wise, the good, from every part of our country; not to worship, but to gaze on the form, to

stand by the sepulchre, and to relume the light of patriotism at the monument of Washington.

We must, with deep and anxious regret, have perceived that Virginia prefers her separate and exclusive claim to these venerated remains. It will never be forgotten that Washington was a son of that distinguished State. Is not this honor enough to fill the ambition of any people, of any region of our earth? Why so avaricious of his glory, which, like that of the sun, falls with no diminished brightness on one region, because it shines on a thousand others. She needs it not. She will still have sons enough, warmed with noble ambition, to perfect and preserve the fabric of her glory. Washington was born and lived for his country.—Let the mighty base of his fame extend to his country, his united country, and to every part of it. Then shall the young, and the aspiring, in every region of our land, and throughout all after generations, no matter whether of humble or elevated origin, read the history of the great and the good; here they shall see by what monumental honors his country has consecrated his name; and thus, he, who lived the most perfect man of one age, shall become the great and enduring model for all future time.

Let me, then, in behalf of our common country, implore Virginia, and the distinguished sons of Virginia, now in this Hall, to look to a consummation of the great arrangement of 1799. I do entreat them now to recollect, and regard the unanimity of a no less distinguished delegation, then, as worthy of all imitation. Let Virginia, "the fruitful mother of heroes and statesmen," not disregard the memory of her most illustrious matron, who, at the call of her country, surrendered her own individual and peculiar affection, to the feelings of a glorious patriotism.

At first, I confess, it did appear to me that there might be something, in the removal of these remains, inappropriate to a birth-day celebration. It is not so. These two days, that of his birth, and that of this celebration, are separated by the whole duration of a hundred years. Between these two points, what a tide of events has rolled over the world! When the eye of recollection looks back towards that Birth day morning, what a succession of benefits, blessings, glories, seem to have been lighted up by that auspicious Sun!—Our Independence, Institutions, Government, with all their concomitant excellencies, we behold; and, in all, the mighty agency of Washington! He seems to stand on earth among us, in the midst of his achievements, to receive our gratitude, and to witness his own fame. Nothing, unless we carry in procession these mouldering remains, can bring us back to a perception of our common allotment, and teach us to realize his and our own mortality. In the midst of our gratulations, that such a man was born, we shall have before our eyes the memorial that such a man has died; and the joys of this Centennial Birth-day, shall be chastened by those teachings of wisdom, which remind us, that no human life, no sublunary good, can endure forever.

Let us then be permitted to hope, that this nation may now, at last, discharge its high obligation to that venerated family, by doing appropriate honors to the remains of this most illustrious man; so that, hereafter, the filial piety of no son or daughter of America, may be agitated with the anxious fear, that some felonious hand may violate the sanctuary of his tomb, and give to a foreign land the glory of being the Mausoleum of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, at his residence in Straban township, the following Property, viz.

HORSES. Cows, Sheep & Hogs, Farming Utensils, Grain by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by
FREDERICK BOYER.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

A Plantation.

Late the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christ Church, John Elliott and others, containing

120 Acres and 135 Perches neat. There is a well of water on the premises. About 70 Acres of said land are covered with good Timber—the residue in a good state of cultivation. Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by
PHILIP FENL, Adm'r.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. McPherson, the heirs of John Sweeney, deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded Dwelling-house, a Log Barn, a good well of water, and a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees—There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance may be given, and the terms made known by
JAMES BLACK, Adm'r.
JESSE HAMILTON, }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Feb. 28. ts

FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS.

THIS DAY,

D. AYVER & ZIEGLER, ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, China, Glass & Queens-ware, LECHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS, Fur and Hair Caps, which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.
Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father), Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Monday the twenty-third day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
March 6. tc

COUGH DROPS,

OR

INDIAN SPECIFIC.

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs



DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on inevitable consumptions. Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to. The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles. For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

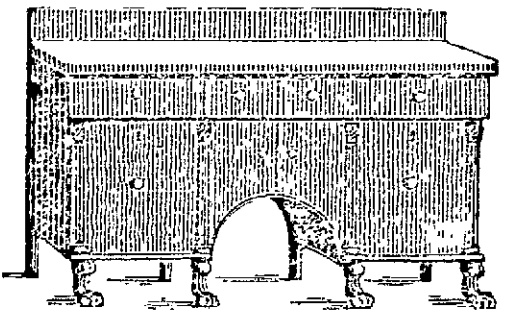
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esq. deceased, to wit: The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, viz Samuel John, Margaret Catharine and William Fleming Gilliland, all minors; Wm. Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
March 6. tc

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of FIRST-RATE

Furniture.

ALL kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given. He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. if

GARLEGGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleggant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Coughs, Nerves, Pleurisy, Lowess of Spirits, Paralysis, or in Heart, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 1831
The following is among many certificates of cures performed by this medicine: Dear Sir—I have used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I purchased the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again, and I do recommend the said Balsam to those who are afflicted in the same way. Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLANNING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington Md.

MORSEMAN'S

Neatly and promptly executed at this Printing Office.

tion to Christianity—objects to be accomplished by conciliating conduct, and good example; not by extermination.

The actual state of things, and the practice of European nations, on so much of the American continent as lies between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, explain their claims and the charters they granted. Their pretensions unavoidably interfered with each other; though the discovery of one was admitted by all to exclude the claim of any other, the extent of that discovery was the subject of unceasing contest. Bloody conflicts arose between them, which gave importance and security to the neighboring nations. Fierce and warlike in their character, they might be formidable enemies, or effective friends. Instead of rousing their resentments, by asserting claims to their lands, or to dominion over their persons, their alliance was sought by flattering professions, and purchased by rich presents. The English, the French and the Spaniards, were equally competitors for their friendship and their aid. Not well acquainted with the exact meaning of words, nor supposing it to be material whether they were called the subjects, or the children of their father in Europe, *they in professions* of duty, and affection, in return for the rich presents they received; so long as their actual independence was untouched, and their right to self government acknowledged, they were willing to profess dependence on the Power which furnished supplies of which they were in absolute need, and restrained dangerous intruders from entering their country; and this was probably the sense in which the term was understood by them.

Certain it is, that our history furnishes no example, from the first settlement of our country, of any attempt, on the part of the crown, to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indians, farther than to keep out the agents of foreign Powers, who, as traders or otherwise, might seduce them into foreign alliances. The King purchased their lands when they were willing to sell, at a price they were willing to take; but never coerced a surrender of them. He also purchased their alliance and dependence by subsidies; but never intruded into the interior of their affairs, or interfered with their self government, so far as respected themselves only.

The general views of Great Britain, with regard to the Indians, were detailed by Mr. Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs, in a speech delivered at Mobile, in the presence of several persons of distinction, soon after the peace of 1763. Towards the conclusion he says, "lastly, I inform you that it is the King's order to all his Governors and subjects to treat the Indians with justice and humanity, and to forbear all encroachments on the territories allotted to them; accordingly all individuals are prohibited from purchasing any of your lands; but as you know, that your white brethren cannot feed you when you visit them, unless you give them grounds to plant, it is expected that you will cede lands to the King for that purpose. But, whenever you shall be pleased to surrender any of your territories to his majesty, it must be done, for the future, at a public meeting of your nation, when the governors of the provinces, or the superintendent shall be present, and obtain the consent of all your people. The boundaries of your hunting grounds will be accurately fixed, and no settlement permitted to be made upon them. As you may be assured that all treaties with you will be faithfully kept, so it is expected that you, also, will be careful strictly to observe them."

The proclamation issued by the King of Great Britain, in 1763, soon after the ratification of the articles of peace, forbids the governors of any of the colonies to grant warrants of survey; or pass patents upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us (the King) as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

The proclamation proceeds "and we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve, under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories" "lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea, from the west and northwest as aforesaid: and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained."

"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have, either willfully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

A proclamation, issued by Governor Gage, 1772, contains the following passage: "Whereas many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King, upon this subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and the said nations;" particularly on

the Ogeechee, the proclamation orders such persons to quit these countries without delay.

Such was the policy of Great Britain towards the Indian nations inhabiting the territory from which she excluded all other Europeans; such her claims, and such her practical exposition of the charters she had granted: she considered them as nations capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; of governing themselves, under her protection; and she made treaties with them, the obligation of which she acknowledged.

This was the settled state of things when the war of our Revolution commenced. The influence of our enemy was established; her resources enabled her to keep up that influence; and the colonists had much cause for the apprehension that the Indian nations would, as the allies of Great Britain, add their arms to hers. This, as was to be expected, became an object of great solicitude to Congress. Far from advancing a claim to their lands, or asserting any right of dominion over them, Congress resolved that the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indian nations, appears to be a subject of the utmost moment to these colonies.

The early journals of Congress exhibit the most anxious desire to conciliate the Indian nations. Three Indian departments were established; and commissioners appointed in each, "to treat with the Indians in their respective departments, in the name and on behalf of the united colonies, in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians, and to prevent their taking any part in the present commotions."

The most strenuous exertions were made to procure those supplies on which Indian friendship was supposed to depend, & every thing which might excite hostility was avoided.

The first treaty was made with the Delawares, in September, 1773. The language of equality in which it is drawn, evinces the temper with which the negotiation was undertaken, and the opinion which then prevailed in the U States.

"1st. That all offences or acts of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

"2d. That a perpetual peace and friendship shall, from henceforth, take place and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war, with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other, in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation, &c.

"3d. The third article stipulates, among other things, a free passage for the American troops through the Delaware nation, and engages that they shall be furnished with provisions and other necessities at their value.

"4th. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or offenders, by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs, and usages of the contracting parties, and natural justice, &c.

"5th. The fifth article regulates the trade between the contracting parties, in a manner entirely equal.

"6th. The sixth article is entitled to peculiar attention, as it contains a disclaimer of designs which were, at that time, ascribed to the U. States, by their enemies, and from the imputation of which Congress was then peculiarly anxious to free the Government. It is in these words: "Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored, by every artifice in their powers, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion that is the design of the States aforesaid to extirpate the Indians, and take possession of their country: To obviate such false suggestion the United States do engage to guaranty to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as the said Delaware nation shall abide by, and hold fast, the chain of friendship now entered into."

The parties further agree, that other tribes, friendly to the interest of the U. States, may be invited to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress.

This treaty, in its language, and in its provisions, is formed as near as may be, on the model of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe.

The sixth article shows how Congress then treated the injurious calumny of cherishing designs unfriendly to the political and civil rights of the Indians.

[To be concluded next week.]

What will the Nullifiers do?

The words which we have placed at the head of this article are common in the mouths of most of our citizens. What will the nullifiers do? inquires

each of the other—and the frequency of the inquiry shows the difficulty of answering. We have, for the last two years, seen and heard what those gentlemen would say. And if they could muster forces sufficient to put a threat into execution, it might be well for the quiet constitution-loving citizens of this republic, to calculate the value of their "threats." In North Carolina, nullification is scarcely known to exist;—in Georgia we hear less of it with reference to the tariff question;—in South Carolina, if we may judge by the result

of recent elections, the nullifiers have a majority; they have elected a Governor, Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature—and in Charleston city the party is predominant. And it can be scarcely doubted that, if this majority in South Carolina should attempt to carry into effect their threats of resistance, that they would draw around them some choice spirits from the other side of the Savannah, and perhaps attract a few of the northern boundary.

This is the extent of the physical force of the nullifiers. While they only threaten they are safe—although it must be evident that the indulgence of such language has an injurious effect upon political morals. But if Congress should attempt to enforce its laws, it would be the present tariff, with some few modifications, not affecting the principles, shall yet remain, will the State of South Carolina refuse obedience to the law, and throw itself upon its own sovereignty? Perhaps so; and, if she does, the question placed over these remarks will be answered in part. And a new inquiry suggests itself—What will the Government of the United States do? Such a question may be plainly answered—but it should be remembered that we are likely to have a chance of guessing:—Will the President of the United States carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the Cherokees? If he does, we may infer that the treason of the nullifiers will be treated in a proper manner. The Constitution of the United States provides for such occurrences as the nullifiers threaten, and the President is clothed with ample power to resist invasion

from a foreign enemy, or insurrection among domestic disorganisers—and if a single State presumes to violate the established laws of the land—ventures to resist the operation of laws solemnly enacted by the vote of a constitutional majority—there can be no doubt of the right and duty of the executive to reduce that State to obedience. But will the nullifiers proceed to such a length?—We believe not directly—but they will by *omissions*, seek collisions with the General Government through its officers, with a view of thus being as much as possible on the defensive—and thus exciting the sympathy of their fellow-citizens; but with their late avowals, it will be difficult for them to avoid, under such circumstances, the imputation of treason—and, be it said, if the government be energetic, escape the consequences of treason.

U. S. Gaz.

THE CHEROKEE CASE

The following is a copy of the Mandate of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, which we have obtained, and now publish, for the further information of our readers on this subject.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TERM, 1832.

Samuel A. Worcester, Plaintiff in Error, vs. THE STATE OF GEORGIA. In error to the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court, that the act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, upon which the indictment in this case is founded, is contrary to the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States; and that the special plea in bar pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester, in manner aforesaid, and relying upon the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States aforesaid, is a good bar and defence to the said indictment by the said Samuel A. Worcester; and as such ought to have been allowed and admitted by the said Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, before which the said indictment was pending and tried; and that there was error in the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia, in overruling the plea so pleaded as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the Judgment rendered in the premises by the said Superior Court of Georgia upon the verdict upon the plea of Not Guilty afterwards pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester; whereby the said Samuel A. Worcester is sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia,

be, and is hereby, reversed and annulled; and that Judgment be, and hereby is, awarded that the special plea in bar, so as aforesaid pleaded, is a good and sufficient plea in bar, in law, to the indictment aforesaid; and that all proceedings on the said indictment do forever cease, and that the said Samuel A. Worcester be, and he hereby is, henceforth dismissed therefrom, and that he go thereof quit without day. And that a special mandate do go from this Court to the said Superior Court, to carry this judgment into execution.

March 5, 1832.

complete the Budget, to make a fresh loan of £5,200,000; and by an extraordinary sale of timber, £2,000,000; the City of Paris must also have a loan of £1,600,000; and thus the grand bankruptcy of the State is preparing.

cease, and that the said Samuel A. Worcester be, and he hereby is, henceforth dismissed therefrom, and that he go thereof quit without day. And that a special mandate do go from this Court to the said Superior Court, to carry this judgment into execution.

March 5, 1832.

VOTE

Of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress on the 5th of March, in favor of referring to a committee, the memorial signed by SIX THOUSAND persons, remonstrating against the violation of Treaties between the U. States and the Cherokees, by the laws and judicial proceedings of Georgia; and the neglect OF JACKSON TO EXECUTE THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Bucher, Burd, Coulter, Crawford, Inrie, Denny, Evans, Heister, McCoy, Potts, Smith, Stewart, Wainmough, McKennan—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Dewart, Horn, Adam King, Henry King, Mann, Muhlenberg, Stephens—7.

ABSENT—Messrs. Sutherland, Gilmore, Ford.

Mr. Sutherland was absent on account of sickness in his family. By this vote Pennsylvania has spoken as she should speak. The immortal seven will have to meet their constituents at the polls in October next. Methodist and Presbyterian Clergymen are now in the Georgia Penitentiary for no crime known to the laws of a free country.—Penn. Intelligencer.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship Sampson, arrived at New York, brings a London paper of the 6th Feb.

A conspiracy of some importance, has been discovered at Paris; but immediately put down, the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continues, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government,—the Chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers.—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian Government it is stated in an article from Brussels desires to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, & intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-President.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons.—Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, is very unsettled. All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the Exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

The National says:—"The following loans have been made in Europe since the Revolution of July, for the purpose of keeping the armies of the different kingdoms on a war-footing. To this list should be added the extraordinary levies of men and the augmentation of taxes. The various loans, amounting to about £32,000,000 sterling, may be divided thus:—

Holland	£12,000,000
Austria	8,000,000
France (Besides the sales of wood and the large circulation of bonds—aux)	5,600,000
Russia	3,200,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Piedmont	1,000,000
Roman States	640,000
Total	£31,440,000

Prussia has put in circulation new Anglo-Prussian Bonds; but they have not been made public, and the amount is consequently unknown. In France, to cover the extraordinary expenses of 1832 it will be necessary, in order to

complete the Budget, to make a fresh loan of £5,200,000; and by an extraordinary sale of timber, £2,000,000; the City of Paris must also have a loan of £1,600,000; and thus the grand bankruptcy of the State is preparing.

The Loyal Canary Bird.—The New-York Commercial mentions a good story, copied into the *Courier des Etats Unis* from a French publication of a gentleman whose wife longed for a Canary-bird belonging to a poor woman and

would not be comforted without possessing that identical bird. The gentleman, who was fond of his wife, in vain endeavored to persuade the old woman to part with her musical favorite, though he finally offered her two hundred francs for it. His wife continued to be uneasy, and to find the sum total of her happiness insinuated, without the coveted article. The days of July came; and the old woman, a zealous loyalist, was thrown into deep distress, by the banishment of the excellent Charles X. The gentleman now determined, not without many scruples of conscience, and thinking perhaps of the poor man's ewe-lamb, in the parable told by the prophet to King David, to get possession of the bird by stratagem. While the old woman was gone to condole with some of her friends in affliction, he visited the Porter's lodge, occupied by herself and her husband, and contrived to send the latter away on a trifling errand. During his absence, he took the bird out of the cage, and substituted another which he had bought for the purpose. His wife was now satisfied, and he was rewarded with her sweetest smiles. But (twinges of conscience disturbed his otherwise complete enjoyment; and after some time, he went again to visit the old man. He repeated his offer to her, which she refused more decidedly than before. She now loved the bird, she said, better than ever, for the sympathy it evinced for the misfortunes of the royal family. Since the three days, it had not sung at all. The gentleman had probably purchased a she-one. Thus all parties were satisfied.

Various Matters.

Interesting Incident.—A letter from Cincinnati, detailing some of the incidents of the flood in that neighborhood, states that a cradle containing a living infant was found floating down the Ohio a short distance above that city. The little voyager was sleeping soundly when taken ashore—having been literally rocked asleep on the bosom of the waters. It is not known from what port this new fashioned vessel, with its interesting cargo, cleared. The little passenger has been well provided for by those into whose hands it has fallen.

Guernsey Times.

Houses Afloat.—A Cincinnati paper states, on the authority of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that not less than sixty-nine houses were seen floating down the Ohio river, in the course of a single day, during the late flood.

The report of a committee appointed to investigate the evils of lotteries in Pennsylvania, states that the number of lottery offices in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, "has been ascertained to be one hundred and seventy-seven."

A case of mal-practice was recently decided at Litchfield, Connecticut, in which a young physician, for having inoculated a female just below the elbow joint, wounding a nerve, and effecting an incurable injury, was fined four hundred dollars.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

A late number of the London Literary Gazette, contains a brilliant description of the transit of the planet Mercury over the sun's disc, on the 5th of May next. It will appear as a circular black spot on the face of the Sun for nearly seven hours.

This interesting phenomenon will be visible, from its commencement to its termination, to the whole of Europe and a part of Africa; the ingress will be visible to Asia, and the egress to America.

The eclipses and transits of Mercury, for many centuries to come, can take place only in the months of May and November.

The year 1832 will be distinguished by several remarkable celestial phenomena. The comet Backe will cross the earth's orbit in the spring, and the comet of Biela (the dreadful comet of 1832,) in the autumn. In July a solar eclipse, remarkable for the minuteness of the obscuration; 1-53 only of the Sun's diameter will be concealed. Several occultations of the planets will occur during the year. In September the ring of Saturn will disappear.

Worthy of Notice.—The fine ship *Alert*, belonging to Messrs Perkins & Co. of Boston, commanded by James W. Sever, Esq. of Kingston, Mass. recently arrived here from Canton, has performed her voyage from Boston to Europe, from thence to Canton, and back, in the unprecedented time of nine months and twenty days, having delivered and received four full cargoes in her absence, during which time not a drop of ardent spirits has been used by officers or crew, or by any visitor on board, having left the country without any of any description, except a small quantity of rum &c. &c. as a memento, for which, from their continual good health, during the voyage, they found no necessity to call to their aid.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US. Our country presents strange anomalies. We see two parties, directly opposite in principle, supporting the same man for the highest office in their gift; indeed, they are vying with each other in zeal and devotion to the cause;

while he maintains a studied ambiguity and total concealment of opinion upon great leading questions of deepest interest to the country—and yet both are perfectly willing that he should play this deception off upon each other.

The people of Pennsylvania have a set of primary principles, upon which her unexampled prosperity depends.—She supports a man of very equivocal principles, if she does not know that all his influence is employed against her.

She sees the Government press wailing all its force, and drawing to its aid all the support of party, to defeat her system and destroy her policy.—She sees the Government press almost everywhere taking the same side—opposing her measures and abusing its friends. She must see, that in consequence of the influence and discipline of the Jackson party, all those who are his friends in Maine, New Hampshire, and in the West, have united themselves in opposition to the American System.

Can Pennsylvania, then, fail to see the tendency of this administration—and what must be the consequence of her adhering to a man, intimately connected with a party, united upon certain principles that will undoubtedly prevail, if he succeeds in the present contest.

He has succeeded in suspending Internal Improvements, if he has not created a party that will bear down public opinion. With regard to his views upon this subject, at least, Pennsylvania can no longer doubt.

In regard to the Bank of the United States he has thrown off all disguise.—He is personally opposed to the institution. All his personal and political influence, with the whole line of Government presses, are employed in the work of destruction. He has already rallied around him, in this purpose, a large portion of his political friends: and such is the power he possesses, in consequence of the support of Pennsylvania, that he may and will put off, under various pretences, the action of Congress, until that great State confirms his power, which he will then use to put down effectually the institution.

Pennsylvania must be also aware, that he is pursuing a course hostile to her views of public policy, and fatal to her interests. It is strange that this State, from any merely political considerations, can thus rush upon her fate, and involve the whole country in the catastrophe.

It is strange that she should be so estranged from all her friends, and the friends of her principles, and the advocates of her policy.

Let her not hope that these friends and advocates can long maintain the unequal conflict with the power and patronage of the Government, the influence of the press, and the force of political combinations, with Pennsylvania against them.

The System will give way, unless she views her own interest in its true light: unless she rallies back to her principles, and abandons men and parties, and acts with the strength and vigor that belong to her in favor of her own system of public measures, and the friends of those measures.—*Nat. Int.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.
The following is a synopsis of the Bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, reported yesterday by Mr. DALLAS, from the Select Committee of the Senate:

SEC. 1. Provides for a renewal of the charter for fifteen years.

2. Directors authorized to appoint two or more officers to sign and countersign notes below one hundred dollars.

3. No notes (under \$50) to be issued from the Bank or any Branch, unless they be payable at the bank or branch whence issued, except at the request of the persons to whom they are delivered.

4. The notes of the Bank, though payable at a particular place, shall be received by every branch in payment of balances due by any State Bank.

5. The Corporation prohibited retaining any real estate, other than for banking purposes, longer than two years, under a penalty of \$10,000 in each case.

6. Not more than two branches to be established or retained in any State: and not more than one, except in the States in which they now exist, with out the assent of the Legislature.

7. Bonus of \$500,000 to the Government, payable in the three first years, in three payments.

7. Laws supplementary to original act to continue in force.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was resumed. Mr. Wayne concluded his remarks in favor of his amendment, which he modified by striking from it that part which required the Committee to act during the recess.

After a further debate of some length, a part of which was of a personal character, the question was taken and the amendments rejected—yeas 25, nays 154.

Mr. Adams then proposed to amend the original resolution by limiting the inquiry to the alleged violations of the charter of the Bank, &c., and directing

the Committee to report by the 21st of April.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend this amendment so as to extend the proposed inquiry, when it was finally adopted—yeas 106, nays 92.

The resolution thus amended was agreed to, the Committee directed to consist of seven, and the House, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

Committee on the Bank.—A gentleman from Washington informs us that the Speaker has appointed the following persons to constitute the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the U. States, viz:

Judge Clayton of Georgia, John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, George McDuffie of S. C. John G. Walmough of Penn. Francis Thomas of Maryland, C. C. Cambreleng of N. York, R. M. Johnson of Kentucky.

March 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland in favor of an appropriation by the Government in aid of the removal of the free people of color from the U. States.

The bill for the establishment of a Law Library, in connection with the Library of Congress, was considered and ordered to a third reading. The act concerning the granting of patents to a licent for useful discoveries and inventions was considered and ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were acted upon. The resolution some time ago submitted by Mr. Clay, relative to the tariff was taken up, and Mr. Moore and Mr. Benton spoke at length thereon. Mr. Bibb has the floor for to day.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. Root in relation to an amendment of the Constitution, changing the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the U. States, were taken up, and after a few remarks from Mr. Root, they were, on his motion, referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. After disposing of some other matters, the Military and General Appropriation Bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after various amendments, and some debate, these bills were reported to the House; when the Military Appropriation Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then adjourned.

March 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating \$5,000 per annum for five years, for the purchase of law books for the Library of Congress, was passed.—Several private bills were passed. Mr. Robinson offered a resolution concerning the extension of the privilege of franking to members of the State Legislatures.

The bill to exempt merchandize, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of May, 1828, respecting the Tariff, was considered, and, after some discussion, laid on the table for the present. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, and Mr. Bibb spoke about two hours thereon, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, for reasons stated, asked to be excused for the remainder of the session, from serving on said Committee. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, J. S. Barbour, Drayton, Bates of Maine, Speight and Mercer, and supported by Messrs. Denny, Davis of S. Carolina, and Dearborn. Mr. Everett moved to postpone the motion until Monday. & Mr. Stewart moved to postpone it until Wednesday next. At the suggestion of Mr. Wayne, Mr. Adams withdrew the request for the present.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 15.

On Tuesday a motion to commit the Improvement bill to the standing committee in Senate, on roads, bridges and inland navigation, failed, 11 to 17; and it was made the order for Tuesday next, by a vote of 16 to 12. These votes seem to indicate a determination in the majority, to refuse a re-instatement of the branches. Whether it can be taken as evidence of a determination to pass the bill, is, perhaps, not so clear; for, on the question of commitment, it is observable, that all those who have heretofore ranked as anti-canals men, (unless Mr. Livingston be an exception) were in the majority.—They were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Burden, Cunningham, Hassinger, Hays, Houston, Livingston, Nechling, Packer, Petrikin and Wilber—11.

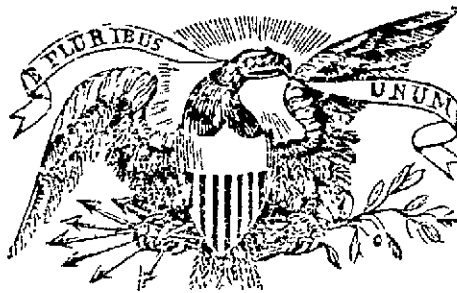
NAYS—Messrs. Bertolet, Blythe, Fullerton, Jackson of Huntingdon, Jackson of Carver, Kern, Krebs, Krepps, Mathews, Miller, Piper, Ringland, Robinson, Smyser, Sullivan, Hawkins, Spink—17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The most important business transacted since our last, in the House, is the final passage of the Improvement bill. On Wednesday, a joint resolution was agreed to, in committee of the whole, recommending an alteration in the constitution of the United States, "that no state or territory, after the 22d of February, 1837, shall have power to raise money by way of lottery; and that no such power shall hereaf-

ter exist in the Congress of the United States." A bill for the entire abolition of lotteries in this state, passed in committee of the whole, on Monday, but was postponed on Tuesday, on second reading. On Wednesday, a bill from the Senate was agreed to, on final passage, requiring the State Treasurer to make annual report on the finances; also, a bill relating to the orphan's courts. A bill for a bank at Wellsborough, Tioga county, has passed on second reading; and a bill for a bank in Doylestown, Bucks county, has been considered and agreed to, in committee of the whole. There seems to be a great disposition in the legislature to grant every application for a bank.

The committee of the House, to investigate the conduct of the canal commissioners, have closed the examination of witnesses. We understand the complainants failing to sustain their charges by proof, abandoned the prosecution. But the committee has not yet reported, and we only give out of doors rumor.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, March 20.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

We are requested to state, that the Solar Microscope of the Gettysburg Gymnasium will be exhibited on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. if fair; if not, on the first fair day of next week.

The name of the Petersburg Post-Office, (in this county,) has been changed to *Littlestown*.

We have commenced this week, and shall conclude in our next, the able opinion of Chief Justice MARSHALL, upon the Cherokee question. We feel persuaded, that no article could be given by us, of more importance to our readers—not only on account of the principle involved in it, viz. the relative powers of the General and State Governments, and the Supreme Judiciary—but, also, the fearful consequences to which it may lead, unless patriotism should obtain the ascendancy over passion. The opinion is long; but it behooves every man, who wishes to form a correct opinion upon the subject, to peruse it carefully; it is clear and concise—and the high source from which it emanates, gives it such weight and character, that we feel confident it will carry conviction to every mind.

The bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line Rail-road company, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and has become a law. There was great rejoicing in the town of York, when the intelligence was received.

The bill to extend, for two years, the time for Patenting Lands, has passed the House of Representatives, yeas 73, nays 22.

The bill for the entire abolition of Lotteries, passed the House on Friday last, 76 to 6.

A dreadful gale occurred at Canton, (East India) on the 23d Sept. An official return communicated to the authorities states, that after it was past, one thousand four hundred and five bodies were picked up along the coast!

Earthquakes.—We take this annexed extract from a letter addressed by a young gentleman in Valparaiso, to his parents in Philadelphia dated

VALPARAISO, Dec. 7, 1831.

During the last week we have had several shocks of earthquakes—one of them, very severe. I was in the street; but I assure you, I made my escape in a hurry. It is no joke to observe houses tottering over one's head: Ours, however, is built of wood, and is therefore, in a measure, free from danger.

A ship arrived yesterday from Peru, bringing accounts that Auen, a seaport town to leeward, is entirely destroyed. Not a house is left standing. A large inland city, is also much injured.—Mr. W.—left the same earthquake three hundred miles at sea.

We understand that Gen. Jackson, the President of the U. States, completed the sixty fifth year of his age on Wednesday last the 14th inst.

In Connecticut, the number of permanent residents unable to read, (exclusive of minors) is estimated at thirty only!

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, at New York, Paris dates to Feb. 10th, and Havre to the 11th, both inclusive, five days later than the previous accounts, are received.

The most interesting item of news is the renewal of disturbances in Italy.

The troops of the Pope, on the 20th January, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Casino-Neri, took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the pontifical forces in conjunction with the brigade under general Grabowsky.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere.

ITALY FAENZA, Jan. 22.—During the combat of the 20th of this month, in which 1800 civic guards made headway for some hours against 4000 soldiers of the Pontiff sustained by 600 cavalry and a numerous artillery.

Most of our compatriots retired upon Forli in good order. The others to the number of 150 or 200 entered Cesana, where they dispersed themselves among the families which offered them an asylum, and that the town might not be exposed to pillage abandoned their arms.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Austrians entered Bologna on the 28th of Jan. at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was not the least disturbance. The Austrian army had so taken its position, as to enter simultaneously at all the gates.

It is said that 1500 troops of the line have just embarked at Toulon, and that about 5000 more will be embarked, to occupy Civita-Vecchia.

A simultaneous occupation of the legation by the French and Austrian troops will take place,—but in such a manner that they shall not come in contact with each other.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—After a long conference of the four great powers held at the house of the President of the Council upon the affairs of Italy, couriers were dispatched to St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, by the ministers of those courts respectively.

It is supposed that M. Cassimir Perrier has advised them of the engagements between the courts of France and Rome, relative to the troubles in Romagna, and that the French Court feels itself obliged to send some troops to Civita Vecchia, now that they are formally demanded by the Holy Father.

The following is extracted from a private letter dated Bologna, January 29:—"Cardinal Albani has issued a proclamation, in which he still speaks of the good intentions of the Pope to grant to the provinces ameliorations suited to the wishes of the people.—But his Excellency makes no mention of reforms to be made in criminal proceedings, which is most called for by the people.

The Cardinal menaces the patriots whom he treats as factious miscreants, he declares that those who will not make a prompt and full submission are to give up all hope of pardon and indulgence, and that they will be treated according to the rigor of the laws. Emigration is almost impossible. The Adriatic is watched by an Austrian squadron; the Croations and Tyrolese surround our country by land.

A proclamation of Cardinal Albani, calling on the inhabitants to give up their arms previous to the entry of the Austrian troops, has not produced the surrender of above 50 muskets. All the arms are concealed.

We learn that the sanitary measures taken by the Piedmontese Government, and by the Governments bordering on Parma, which subjected travellers and merchandize to certificates of health, have been withdrawn, in consequence of the satisfactory state of health, in those countries.

In the British House of Lords, on the 26th January, the Duke of Wellington said, distinctly, that Russia, Austria and Prussia would not ratify the treaty concerning Belgium and Holland until they had the consent of the King of the Netherlands.

The Western States are earnestly petitioning for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road. This road is said to be in a wretched state of dilapidation.

Mr. Chester, the Attorney for the Missionaries, has proceeded to Georgia, with a copy of the record and judgment in the Supreme Court, expecting to arrive before the adjournment of the Court by whom the Missionaries were tried and sentenced. In the remarks of the Chief Justice and Judge McLem, it was intimated that on the strict enforcement of the decision might depend the question of the Court's ever re-assembling.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Gov. Wolf appears to be looking sharper after the Judiciary. He has appointed James Mustard a justice of the peace in Green county. Doubtless some of those who get a taste of Justice Mustard's power will remember it with tears in their eyes.—*N. F. En. Journal.*

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur and others, was again rejected in the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Thursday last, by a vote of 95 to 80.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 75	Oats,	36
Wheat (red)	90	Cloverseed,	5 75
" (white)	97	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	38	Whiskey,	26
Rye,	65 a 67	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. Daniel Diehl, of Mountjoy township, to Miss Maria Houghtelin, of Mount-pleasant township.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. John McNight, to Miss Nancy McAlister Stewart,—both of Menallen township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev L. L. Hirsch, Mr. Jacob Shedy, of Mountjoy township, to Miss Mary Hartman, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hartman, of Franklin township.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, at an advanced age, Mr. William M'Gaughey, sen. of Cumberland township.

FRENCH & GERMAN LANGUAGES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends giving Private Lessons in the *FRENCH* and *GERMAN LANGUAGES*.

References as to qualifications, &c. may be had, and will cheerfully be given. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, residing at Mr. McClellan's hotel.

E. FRIEDERICI.

Gettysburg, March 20.

In the Circuit Court

Of Adams County, of Sept. Term, 1831.

IT IS THUS CONTAINED:

David White

vs.

Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas Wierman, S. Moses Neely.

6th March, 1832. On motion of Mr. Fuller, and affidavits filed—Rule on all the Defendants to produce the Article of Agreement between David White and Thomas Neely, dated 18th April, 1831, on the trial of this cause.

(A true copy)

G. WELSH, Clerk.

March 20.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. now called Littlestown, on the 15th March, 1832.

George Able	Joseph M'Dowell
Peter Augstee	James M'Sherry
Anthony Butts	James Renshaw
Thomas F. Barde	Enoch N. Seyor
Daniel Dyser	James L. Shultz
Jonathan Forrest	Jacob Shield
David Greist	P. Shoenberger, Esq.
Daniel Giselman	Joseph Taylor
Polly Hornberger	Zadok Wolf
Jacob Koons	Wm. Walker
George Kennedy	Henry Wankir
John Little	Andrew Work 2
Jacob Montorff	John Williams.
	F. LEAS, P. M.

March 20.

ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in complete uniform, on Saturday the 14th of April next, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township, precisely at 10 o'clock.

By Order,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

March 20.

An Election will be held on said day, for First and Second LIEUTENANTS of the above Company.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHERREFF and Wm. MCCLAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appear in to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

sion to Christianity—objects to be accomplished by conciliating conduct, and good example; not by extermination.

The actual state of things, and the practice of European nations, on so much of the American continent as lies between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, explain their claims and the charters they granted. Their pretensions unavoidably interfered with each other; though the discovery of one was admitted by all to exclude the claim of any other, the extent of that discovery was the subject of unceasing contest.—Bloody conflicts arose between them, which gave importance and security to the neighboring nations. Fierce and warlike in their character, they might be formidable enemies, or effective friends. Instead of rousing their resentments, by asserting claims to their lands, or to dominion over their persons, their alliance was sought by flattering professions, and purchased by rich presents. The English, the French and the Spaniards, were equally competitors for their friendship and their aid. Not well acquainted with the exact meaning of words, nor supposing it to be material whether they were called the subjects, or the children of their father in Europe; lavish in professions of duty, and affection, in return for the rich presents they received; so long as their actual independence was untouched, and their right to self government acknowledged, they were willing to profess dependence on the Power which furnished supplies of which they were in absolute need, and restrained dangerous intruders from entering their country: and this was probably the sense in which the term was understood by them.

Certain it is, that our history furnishes no example, from the first settlement of our country, of any attempt, on the part of the crown, to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indians, farther than to keep out the agents of foreign Powers, who, as traders or otherwise, might seduce them into foreign alliances. The King purchased their lands when they were willing to sell, at a price they were willing to take; but never coerced a surrender of them.—He also purchased their alliance and dependence by subsidies; but never intruded into the interior of their affairs, or interfered with their self government, so far as respected themselves only.

The general views of Great Britain, with regard to the Indians, were detailed by Mr. Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs, in a speech delivered at Mobile, in the presence of several persons of distinction, soon after the peace of 1763. Towards the conclusion he says, "lastly, I inform you that it is the King's order to all his Governors and subjects to treat the Indians with justice and humanity, and to forbear all encroachments on the territories allotted to them; accordingly all individuals are prohibited from purchasing any of your lands; but as you know, that your white brethren cannot feed you when you visit them, unless you give them grounds to plant, it is expected that you will cede lands to the King for that purpose. But, whenever you shall be pleased to surrender any of your territories to his majesty, it must be done, for the future, at a public meeting of your nation, when the governors of the provinces, or the superintendent shall be present, and obtain the consent of all your people. The boundaries of your hunting grounds will be accurately fixed, and no settlement permitted to be made upon them. As you may be assured that all treaties with you will be faithfully kept, so it is expected that you, also, will be careful strictly to observe them."

The proclamation issued by the King of Great Britain, in 1763, soon after the ratification of the articles of peace, forbids the governors of any of the colonies to grant warrants of survey; or pass patents upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us (the King) as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

The proclamation proceeds "and we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve, under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories" "lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea, from the west and northwest as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained."

"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have, either wilfully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

A proclamation, issued by Governor Gage, 1772, contains the following passage: "Whereas many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King, upon this subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and the said nations;" particularly on

the Oubache, the proclamation orders such persons to quit these countries without delay.

Such was the policy of Great Britain towards the Indian nations inhabiting the territory from which she excluded all other Europeans; such her claims, and such her practical exposition of the charters she had granted: she considered them as nations capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; of governing themselves, under her protection; and she made treaties with them, the obligation of which she acknowledged.

This was the settled state of things when the war of our Revolution commenced. The influence of our enemy was established; her resources enabled her to keep up that influence; and the colonists had much cause for the apprehension that the Indian nations would, as the allies of Great Britain, add their arms to hers. This, as was to be expected, became an object of great solicitude to Congress. Far from advancing a claim to their lands, or asserting any right of dominion over them, Congress resolved "that the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indian nations, appears to be a subject of the utmost moment to these colonies."

The early journals of Congress exhibit the most anxious desire to conciliate the Indian nations. Three Indian departments were established; & commissioners appointed in each, "to treat with the Indians in their respective departments, in the name and on behalf of the united colonies, in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians, and to prevent their taking any part in the present commotions."

The most strenuous exertions were made to procure those supplies on which Indian friendship was supposed to depend, & every thing which might excite hostility was avoided.

The first treaty was made with the Delawares, in September, 1773.

The language of equality in which it is drawn, evinces the temper with which the negotiation was undertaken, and the opinion which then prevailed in the U States

"1st. That all offences or acts of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

2d. That a perpetual peace and friendship shall, from henceforth, take place and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war, with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other, in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation, &c.

3d. The third article stipulates, among other things, a free passage for the American troops through the Delaware nation, and engages that they shall be furnished with provisions and other necessities at their value.

4th. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or offenders, by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs, and usages of the contracting parties, and natural justice," &c.

5th. The fifth article regulates the trade between the contracting parties, in a manner entirely equal.

6th. The sixth article is entitled to peculiar attention, as it contains a disclaimer of designs which were, at that time, ascribed to the U. States, by their enemies, and from the imputation of which Congress was then peculiarly anxious to free the Government. It is in these words: "Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored, by every artifice in their powers, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion that is the design of the States aforesaid to extirpate the Indians, and take possession of their country: To obviate such false suggestion the United States do engage to guaranty to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as the said Delaware nation shall abide by, and hold fast, the chain of friendship now entered into."

The parties further agree, that other tribes, friendly to the interest of the U States, may be invited to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress.

This treaty, in its language, and in its provisions, is formed as near as may be, on the model of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe.

The sixth article shows how Congress then treated the injurious calumny of cherishing designs unfriendly to the political and civil rights of the Indians

[To be concluded next week.]

What will the Nullifiers do?

The words which we have placed at the head of this article are common in the mouths of most of our citizens.—What will the nullifiers do? inquires

each of the other—and the frequency of the inquiry shows the difficulty of answering. We have, for the last two years, seen and heard what those gentlemen would say.—And if they could muster forces sufficient to put a threat into execution, it might be well for the quiet constitution-living citizens of this republic, "to calculate the value of their threats." In North Carolina, nullification is scarcely known to exist;—in Georgia we hear less of it with reference to the tariff question.—In South Carolina, if we may judge by the result of recent elections, the nullifiers have a majority; they have elected a Governor, Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature—and in Charleston city the party is predominant. And it can be scarcely doubted that, if this majority in South Carolina should attempt to carry into effect their threats of resistance, that they would draw around them some choice spirits from the other side of the Savannah, and perhaps attract a few on the northern boundary. This is the extent of the physical force of the nullifiers. While they only threaten they are safe—although it must be evident that the indulgence of such language has an injurious effect upon political morals. But Congress should, after mature deliberation, conclude that the present tariff, with some few modifications, not affecting the principles, shall yet remain, will the State of South Carolina refuse obedience to the law, and throw itself upon its own sovereignty? Perhaps so; and, if she does, the question placed over these remarks will be answered in part.—And a new inquiry suggests itself:—What will the Government of the United States do? Such a question may be plainly answered—but it should be remembered that we are likely to have a chance of guessing:—Will the President of the United States carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the Cherokees? If he does, we may infer that the treason of the nullifiers will be treated in a proper manner. The Constitution of the United States provides for such occurrences as the nullifiers threaten, and the President is clothed with ample power to resist invasion from a foreign enemy, or insurrection among domestic disorganisers—and if a single State presumes to violate the established laws of the land—ventures to resist the operation of laws solemnly enacted by the vote of a constitutional majority—there can be no doubt of the right and duty of the executive to reduce that State to obedience.

But will the nullifiers proceed to such a length?—We believe not directly—but they will by omissions, seek collisions with the General Government through its officers—with a view of thus being as much as possible on the defensive—and thus exciting the sympathy of their fellow-citizens; but with their late avowals, it will be difficult for them to avoid, under such circumstances, the imputation of treason—and, be it said, if the government be energetic, escape the consequences of treason.

U. S. Gaz.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

The following is a copy of the Mandate of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, which we have obtained, and now publish, for the further information of our readers on this subject.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TERM, 1832.

SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, Plaintiff in Error, vs. THE STATE OF GEORGIA. In error to the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court, that the act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, upon which the indictment in this case is founded, is contrary to the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States; and that the special plea in bar pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester, in manner aforesaid, and relying upon the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States aforesaid, is a good bar and defence to the said indictment by the said Samuel A. Worcester; and as such ought to have been allowed and admitted by the said Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, before which the said indictment was pending and tried; and that there was error in the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia, in overruling the plea so pleaded as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the Judgment rendered in the premises by the said Superior Court of Georgia upon the verdict upon the plea of Not Guilty afterwards pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester; whereby the said Samuel A. Worcester is sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, ought to be reversed and annulled.—And this Court, proceeding to render such Judgment as the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia should have rendered, it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Judgment of the said Superior Court be, and hereby is, reversed and annulled; and that Judgment be, and hereby is, awarded that the special plea in bar, so as aforesaid pleaded, is a good and sufficient plea in bar, in law, to the indictment aforesaid, and that all proceedings on the said indictment do forever sur-

cease, and that the said Samuel A. Worcester be, and he hereby is, henceforth dismissed therefrom, and that he go thereof quit without day. And that a special mandate do go from this Court to the said Superior Court, to carry this judgment into execution.

March 5, 1832.

VOTE.

Of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress on the 5th of March, in favor of referring to a committee, the memorial signed by SIX THOUSAND persons, remonstrating against the violation of Treaties between the U. States and the Cherokees, by the laws and judicial proceedings of Georgia; and the neglect OF JACKSON TO EXECUTE THE LAWS of the United States.

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Bucher, Burd, Coulter, Crawford, Ihrie, Denny, Evans, Heister, McCoy, Potts, Smith, Stewart, Watmough, McKennan—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Dewart, Horn, Adam King, Henry King, Mann, Muhlenberg, Stephens—7.

ABSENT—Messrs. Sutherland, Gilmore, Ford.

Mr. Sutherland was absent on account of sickness in his family. By this vote Pennsylvania has spoken as she should speak. The immortal seven will have to meet their constituents at the polls in October next. Methodist and Presbyterian Clergymen are now in the Georgia Penitentiary for no crime known to the laws of a free country.—Penn. Intelligencer.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship Sampson, arrived at New York, brings a London paper of the 6th Feb.

A conspiracy of some importance, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down; the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continues, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government,—the Chief has been seized and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers.—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian Government it is stated in an article from Brussels desires to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, & intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-President.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons.—Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Captain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, is very unsettled. All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the Exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

The National says:—"The following loans have been made in Europe since the Revolution of July, for the purpose of keeping the armies of the different kingdoms on a war-footing. To this list should be added the extraordinary levies of men and the augmentation of taxes. The various loans, amounting to about £12,000,000 sterling, may be divided thus:—

Holland	£12,000,000
Austria	8,000,000
France (Besides the sales of wood and the large circulation of bonds—aux)	5,500,000
Russia	5,200,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Piedmont	1,000,000
Roman States	500,000
Total	£51,400,000

Prussia has put in circulation new Anglo-Prussian Bonds, but they have not been made public, and the amount is consequently unknown. In France, to cover the extraordinary expenses of 1832, it will be necessary, in order to complete the Budget, to make a fresh loan of £5,000,000; and by an extraordinary sale of timber, £2,000,000; the City of Paris must also have a loan of £1,500,000; and thus the great bankruptcy of the State is preparing.

The Loyal Canary Bird.—The New York Commercial mentions a good story, copied into the *Courier des Etats Unis* from a French publication of a gentleman whose wife longed for a Canary bird belonging to a poor woman and

would not be comforted with seeing that identical bird. A tleman, who was fond of him vainly endeavored to persuade woman to part with her musicite, though he finally offered hundred francs for it. His friend, who was uneasy, and to find total of her happiness insufficient out the coveted article. The July came; and the old woman, loyalist, was thrown into tress, by the banishment of lent Charles X. The gentle determined, not without man of conscience, and thinking the poor man's ewe-lamb, in ble told by the prophet to Ki to get possession of the bird gem. While the old woman to condole with some of her affliction, he visited the poor occupied by herself and her and contrived to send the on a trifling errand. During sence, he took the bird out of and substituted another which bought for the purpose. Hi now satisfied, and he was with her sweetest smiles. B of conscience disturbed his complete enjoyment; and a time, he went again to visit man. He repeated his offer which she refused more de before. She now loved the said, better than ever, for the it evinced for the misfortu royal family. Since the th had not sung at all. The gentle probably purchased a she-o all parties were satisfied.

Various Matters.

Interesting Incident.—A le Cincinnati, detailing some dents of the flood in that neig states that a cradle contain INFANT was found floating de hio a short distance above t. The little voyager was sleep ly when taken ashore—havin crally rocked asleep on the bo waters. It is not known from this new fashioned vessel, wit esting cargo, cleared. The senger has been well provi those into whose hands it has Guernse

Houses Afloat.—A Cincinnati, on the authority of a of unquestionable veracity, th than sixty-nine houses were s down the Ohio river, in the cou gle day, during the late flood

The report of a committee ed to investigate the evils of Pennsylvania, states that th of lottery offices in the city ties of Philadelphia, "has b tained to be one hundred an seven."

A case of mal-practice w decided at Litchfield, Conn which a young physician, h inoculated a female just bel bow joint, wounding a nerv defecting an incurable injury, four hundred dollars.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

A late number of the Long ry Gazette, contains a brillia tion of the transit of the pla ry over the sun's disc, on May next. It will appear lar black spot on the face for nearly seven hours

This interesting phenome visible, from its commence termination, to the whole and a part of Africa; the i be visible to Asia, and the e merica

The eclipses and transits ry, for many centuries to take place only in the mont and November.

The year 1832 will be dis by several remarkable cele nomena. The comet Encke the earth's orbit in the spin comet of Biela (the dreadful 1832.) in the autumn. In J eclipse, remarkable for the of the obscuration; 1-58 Sun's diameter will be concee eral occultations of the plan car during the year. In the ring of Saturn will disap

Heartly of Notice.—The fir rt, belonging to Messrs Co. of Boston, commanded W. Sever, Esq of Kingston, recently arrived here from C performed her voyage from Europe, from thence to C back, in the unprecedented months and twenty days, hatered and received four full her absence, during which drop of ardent spirits has been officers or crew, or by any board, having left the count any of any description, except quantity of "sea-biscuits," as for which, from their conf health, during the voyage, no necessity to call to their

N. J. C.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Our country presents str alies. We see two parties, positive in principle, suppo s one man for the highest gift; indeed, they are vieing other in zeal and devotion to

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

HOPE.

When the o'er burden'd mind
Sinks midst the turmoil and the strife of earth;
And mournful thoughts enshrin'd
In the dark spirit, and their influence forth,
Like the cold whirlwinds, from the frozen North;
When the beclouded eye
Is dim and fearful in Affliction's hour,
And in the bitter sky,
The dusky legions of the tempest lower,
And sorrow's rain comes down o'er perish'd
leaf and flower.

What upon such a scene
Can shed the radiance that from Heav'n descends—
That makes our pathway green—
That gifts of glory to each blossom lends,
And with the unsullied sky the smile of Eden blends?
Is it the world's vain show—
The pomp and glitter of its fading things,
That o'er our paths can throw
A ray, where Fate, with melancholy wings,
O'er treasure'd dreams of love, her midnight shadow-flings?

Ask of the vain and frail—
Ask the gay Summer cloud its tints to hold:
Ask the Autumnal leaf,
Lifting its mournful voice in forests old,
That late to spring's bland air did their fresh leaves unfold.
Mark how they pass away—
The things of Being, on Time's restless tide,
To phantoms and decay:
The lowly heart—Ambition with his pride,
With the dull earth-worms slumbering, side by side.

Hope hath brief dwelling here—
Her pure white wing is folded but in Heaven:
Yet oft, the soul to cheer,
To the believer's way her smiles are given,
To heal the wounded breast, by sin and sorrow-riven!

And onward, to the eye
Of ardent faith, beyond the Desert Land,
Her glorious mansions lie:
There her bright form is lost at God's right hand,
Hid in the eternal beams that round the blest expand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Windham, the distinguished member of the British Parliament, asked Dr. Johnson's opinion on the subject of revealed religion. Mark the reply—it was in these words:

"In revealed religion there is such evidence, as on any subject not religious would have left no doubt. Had the facts recorded in the New Testament been mere civil occurrences, no one would call in question the testimony by which they are established; but the importance annexed to them, a mounting to nothing less than the salvation of mankind, raised a cloud in our minds, and created doubts unknown on other subjects."

Sandwich Island Mission.—Accounts from the missionaries at this station to the 24th September have been received at Boston. The missionaries were in comfortable health, and the mission continued prosperous in all its departments. The churches have 420 native members, and the number of pupils in the schools is stated to be 50,000. A national temperance society has been formed by the chiefs, local associations with numerous members having existed previously. John Adams, a member of the church, an energetic reformer, has succeeded Poki, as Governor of Oahu.

SPANISH CUSTOMS.

In Spain, before any barrister, attorney, or notary is admitted to practice, he is obliged to swear he will defend the poor gratis. That this gratuitous labor may be the more equally divided, 30 are every year appointed from each class to defend the poor in civil cases, and every one is accounted poor who can swear himself worth less than 4000 reals (40l). In criminal cases the accused is entitled to make choice of any barrister in Madrid to defend him.

"The mass of the people in Spain," says a recent traveller, "take little heed of the Government and are entirely indifferent about political privileges. The Basque provinces, which are the most enlightened, have little to complain of, for they enjoy a multitude of privileges and exemptions, which are well defined and jealously maintained; and as for the Spaniards in the southern provinces, give him his shade in summer, and his sunshine in winter; his tobacco, his melon, his bread and his wine; give him a hole to creep into, and put him within sound of a convent bell, and he asks no more, or, if you rise a degree or two in society, and speak of the respectable peasant, then give to him his embroidered jacket, his tasselled hat, his guitar, and his *maja* (sweet heart in the dialect of Andalusia) and it is a matter of indifference to him whether Spain is ruled by a Caligula or Titus."

Slap that Pig.—Mr. James Pig, of Nashville, advertises his wife who has eloped from his bed and board. We sincerely hope Mrs. Pig will go back to her liege Lord, and make the stye comfortable for the old grunter and all the little piggies. When a woman marries she ought to make up her mind to go the "entire swine."

Camden Journal.

Poor-House Account.—A keeper of wax works, in one of our large cities on Christmas day, while he was explaining his works to a company of spectators, on coming to the group of Burr shooting Hamilton, exclaimed, "This gentleman is Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, in deadly conflict with the immortal Hamilton," and then lifting to the ceiling an eye teeming with the inspiration of bards of the olden time, he said,
Oh, Burr! Burr! what hast thou done?
Thou hast shot dead the great Hamilton!
You got right behind a bunch of thistles,
And shot him dead with a pair o' hoss pistols!!

Cheap Goods.

THOMAS J. COOPER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and customers generally, that he has just received **A FRESH SUPPLY OF**

SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DOMESTICS, DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, LUMBER, &c. &c.
which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. MONEY is wanted! and persons who have accounts of long standing, will please call and settle, to save costs.

March 13. 31

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to the West will offer for Sale at Public Vendue, on **Thursday the 29th inst.** at his residence in Hamilton township, a great variety of Personal Property, such as

Horses, Cows, Sheep & Hogs,
two Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, and other Farming Utensils, a first-rate Clock, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, a Stove, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

ANDREW STEWART.

March 13. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Vendue, on **Tuesday the 20th day of March next,** at his residence in Straban township, the following Property, viz:

HORSES,
Cows, Sheep & Hogs, Farming Utensils, Grain by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

FREDERICK BOYER.

Feb. 28. ts

SPLENDID SCHEME.

**One Prize of \$30,000,
ONE of 15,000,
1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,070,
AND NO LESS THAN
FORTY OF \$1,000!**

THE SIXTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 24th March.

60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 51 70
1 15,000 51 70
1 5,000 102 40
1 1,070 102 30
40 1,000 1479 20
40 500 1475 10
51 100

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 13. id

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 5,

26 20 51 24 60 46 38 42 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **CORNELIUS LOTT**, late of Mountpleasant township, dec'd, are requested to call at the late residence of said deceased, on **Saturday the 7th day of April next,** and settle the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them at the same time and place.

CORNELIUS LOTT, Adm'r.

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r.

March 13. 41

FOR SALE.

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY.

Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. if

Adams County Poor-House.

41 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on the 31st day of January, 1832.

50 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on the 3d day of January, 1832.

6 Paupers supported out of the House by the Institution.

80 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door Paupers.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNT.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, & House of Employment of Adams County. DR.

To cash received from Geo. Will, Esq. for goods sold of B. Tifton, \$9 37 1/2

Orders on R. Smith, Treasurer, 2600 00

\$2609 37 1/2

CR.

By balance due Tr's last settlement, 46 24 1/2

By cash paid on sundry orders for the support of out-door Paupers, and

Funeral expenses, 232 87 1/2

John M. Stevenson, for merchandise, 89 73

John Ash, for manure, 31 00

J. B. Danner, for merchandise, 29 37

T. Stevens, two years salary, (1826 and 1831) as counsel, 20 00

P. Aughinbaugh, Steward's salary, 135 00

T. J. Cooper, for merchandise, 63 37

Wm. Boyer, for making shoes, 24 39

Wm. Winn, (of Balt.) for groceries, 57 08

C. J. Shower, for merchandise, 27 17

J. & G. Brinkerhoff, for hauling groceries from Baltimore, 7 65

Harnitz, for freight posts, 42 24

Hener, for making post and rail fence, 42 39

Boyd and Bender, for rails, 20 69

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 94 00

L. M. Stevenson, do. 21 62 1/2

Justices' fees, and Constables for executing orders, 25 70

Freddie and others, for grubstake, 67 32

R. Smith, for merchandise, 33 84

Clarkson, for hardware and cutlery, 23 62

Steward's orders on Treasurer, 165 00

Newman, Perry & Shower, for manure, 42 51

M'Knight and Brinkerhoff, for extra service as Directors, 8 00

Doctor Pfeiffer, for medical service, 4 00

Danner and Ziegler, for merchandise, 35 77

Buehler and Gilbert, for drugs, &c. 30 40

Cooper, for stock cattle, 64 00

Sundry feedings, 135 50

Sundry persons, for pork and bacon, 99 18

Koehler & Middleton, for printing, 28 00

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 73 32

S. Fahnestock, for do. 10 38

John Garvin, clerk's salary, 25 00

Sundry persons, for vegetables, fruit and cider, 76 58 1/2

J. B. Clark, Register, for searches for title papers of land, 2 00

H. Wister, for chopping wood, 3 75

J. Houck, for brick for smoke-house, 34 00

Burkman and Mowry, for carpenter and mason work for do. 15 90

J. Culp, for smith-work, 41 21

G. Brinkerhoff, for groceries purchased in Baltimore, 61 39

Doctor Horner's salary, 112 00

Do. for attendance in obstetric cases, 20 00

Justice Ernst, costs in suit, 5 78

P. Diehl, for leather, 21 86

Andrew Polly, for tin-ware, 14 64

Sundry tradesmen's bills, 42 80

F. Burkman's last instalment on contract for building barn, 234 27

Adam Walter, for tayloring, 4 00

George Will, Esq. in trust, 6 00

D. Ecker, supporting out-door pauper, 1 70 1/2

Treasurer's salary, 20 00

Balance in Treasurer's hands, 32 11 1/2

\$2609 37 1/2

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report, that they are correct, and that the balance of **Thirty-two Dollars Eleven and an Half Cents** is in the hands of the Treasurer—it being from the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 3d day of January, 1832, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, Aud'r.

C. KETTLEWELL, Aud'r.

JOHN M'KESSON, Aud'r.

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor, & House of Employment of Adams County. DR.

To cash received from J. B. M'Pher-

son, Treasurer, on orders, \$165 00

Baughler and Ash, for ploughing and

hauling, 20 00

P. Heagy and others, for poultry, 11 12 1/2

Received in charity box, 81

Riley and Winn, for cloverseed, and

Garvin, for hay, 64 62 1/2

Baughler, Gilbert and Ash, for butter

and tallow, 10 69

A. B. Kurtz, for sheep, 54 62 1/2

Macfarlane, Gilbert and Cassatt, for

hides and skins, 27 09

Aughinbaugh, for saddle, 7 00

Sundry persons, for boarding, 119 22

Marks, for a horse, 39 21

\$519 39 1/2

CR.

By balance due Steward at last set-

tlement, \$1 88 1/2

Cash paid sundry persons for vegeta-

bles, &c. 37 81

Tradesmen's bills, 49 72 1/2

Travelling paupers, 1 37 1/2

Manure, 15 43

Hirelings and wood-choppers, 55 93 1/2

Wagon expenses, 8 81

Groceries and merchandise, 39 36

Fencing and rails, 6 00

Harvest hands, 16 50

Grain and flour, 15 80

Postage, 2 31

Stock hogs, 14 25

Fish and butter, 19 75

Removing paupers, 8 39 1/2

Meat and butchering, 114 31 1/2

Vinegar and cider, 9 57 1/2

Balance in Steward's hands, 109 91

\$519 39 1/2

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of **One Hundred and Nine Dollars and 91 Cents** is in the hands of the Steward—it being from the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 3d day of January, 1832, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, Aud'r.

C. KETTLEWELL, Aud'r.

JOHN M'KESSON, Aud'r.

Produce of the Farm for 1831.

127 bush. of Wheat, 125 bush. of Potatoes,

26 do. Rye, 34 tons of Hay,

420 do. Corn, 2613 lbs. of Pork,

51 do. Oats, 2772 lbs. of Beef,

2 do. Cloverseed, 261 yds. Linen & Cloth

6 do. Flaxseed, made in the House.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 7th of April next,** at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Plantation,

late the Estate of **ROBERT BENTLEY**, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christ Church, John Elliott and others, containing

120 Acres and 135 Perches

neat. There is a well of water on the premises. About 70 Acres of said

land are covered with good Timber—the residue in a good state of cultivation. Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

PHILIP FEHL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Friday the 13th day of April next,** on the premises,

A Tract of land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Phereson, the heirs of John Sweeney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, a Log

Barn, a good well of water, and a large

ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.—

There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, Adm'r.

JESSE HAMILTON, Adm'r.

By the Court,